

ANARCHIST, ARRESTED IN TRYING TO KILL MAN, HAS MAIL BOMB PLANS

Threatens to Blow Up Large
Brooklyn Plant After
His Discharge.

WATCHMAN ATTACKED
Police, on Alert for To-
morrow, Halt Russian
Meeting.

FULL FORCE CALLED OUT
Radicals Scoff at Measures
Taken to Prevent Outrages
on Fourth of July.

Detectives of the bomb squad found yesterday in the rooms of Paul Krevitz, 417 East Seventeenth street, a working drawing which accurately corresponded with the wooden tube in which the mail bombs of May Day were enclosed. Krevitz had also a drawing of clock work device about four inches square.

The man had been arrested earlier in the day when, after his discharge from the Bliss works in Brooklyn, he threatened to blow the plant off the earth, announced that the United States Government would be overthrown within six weeks, and returned with an automatic pistol. He drew his pistol in the course of a struggle with a plant watchman, whom he had thrown to the floor. The detectives who arrested Krevitz assert that he was about to shoot the watchman when they grabbed his arm.

Sergeant Gegan of the bomb squad denies that there is definite ground to connect the man, whose mentality is obviously impaired, with any bomb outrages of the past or with those of the future, rumor of which has put the nation's police on guard for July 4. He regards him nevertheless as a dangerous person and warmly congratulated Detectives Benjamin Christy, Cal McCarthy and James Brownson, who made the arrest.

Every policeman and detective in New York city, it was learned yesterday, will be on duty to-morrow. Even those on vacation have been recalled. Sergeant Gegan insists that there is nothing except rumors to warrant this special preparation.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the Workers Defense Union, with offices in the Rand School building, East Fifth street, issued a lengthy statement yesterday in which she decried the public clamor over the alleged threats of the radicals, intimating that it was all a police plot to discredit radical and legitimate working class activity.

Prisoner Has a "Red" Card.

Upon Krevitz's person the police found the "red" membership card of the Russian branch of the New York State Socialist party, signed by Joseph Gerber, secretary, and showing that Krevitz had belonged to the party and paid his dues from April until August of last year. The Russian branch to which he belonged has since been expelled from the party.

Yet, the men familiar with the "red" situation point out, it is just the operation of the law that has brought Krevitz into the hands of the police, and not his inflammatory preaching of even the moderate Socialists which has played upon the weak minded, or those perverted by the stories of the success of Russian Soviet atrocities, and made of them possible or actual bomb throwers.

The police asked the management of the Carnegie Hall not to permit the meeting of Loyal Russians intended to be held in the hall to-morrow night. The management complied, informing the meeting's promoters that with the inflated condition of the public mind and with the confessed inability of the police to guarantee to the contrary a bomb was thrown at a meeting where, some heated controversy as that over the Russian Soviet Government is involved.

Krevitz, when discharged from the Bliss works, announced that he was a Bolshevik and an anarchist. Later he told the detectives boastfully that he was a friend of Ludwig Martens, agent of the Soviets here. He received a letter of discharge when he reached the works at 8 o'clock in the morning. Announcing that he would return and blow them all to bits, he left the plant. Apparently he went to his room and armed himself with the revolver. He returned to the plant at 17 Adams street in a taxi cab about 10 o'clock.

Upon the pretext that he wanted to get his own tools Krevitz was allowed to go to the department where he worked, accompanied by the plant's special officer, Paul Schaper. In the tool room he started to harangue the other workers and Schaper told him to get out. Krevitz refused and the struggle followed. The police had in the meantime been notified and the three detectives, commanding an automobile, rushed to the plant.

Detectives Arrive in Time.

When the detectives arrived Krevitz had got Schaper to the floor and the police said, was struggling to use the revolver. The other employees were hiding behind machines. The detectives grabbed Krevitz's arm and though he fought, he was unable to get the revolver. The arrest was made without interference.

Krevitz was promptly hustled to Police Headquarters, where the bomb squad found him over and questioned him. He said his address was 417 East Seventeenth street and that he lived there with a wife and six children. He said that he had his own machine shop in the neighborhood and that he was in the East Seventeenth street house and to the address which he gave as that of

WILSON READY TO TURN ROADS BACK BY DEC. 1

Congress Will Be Urged to
Rush All Legislation
for Transfer.

RATES DECISION SOON
Hines Waits on Income of
Crop Movement Before
Fixing Tariff.

PLENTY OF FUNDS NOW
Corporation Officers May Act
as U. S. Agents During Re-
turning Period.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson will give immediate attention to the railroad problem facing the country upon his return to the United States Monday. He will hold an early conference with Director-General Hines, and it is probable he will make additional recommendations to Congress.

The President, it is learned, has not changed his view and determination with respect to the necessity for early return of the roads to private management. No further efforts to obtain a five year Government control are to be made, and the roads will be returned by December 1, or sooner.

Director-General Hines has no specific recommendations to lay before the President, but it is understood that he will discuss every phase of the railroad problem and the developments of the last few months, concerning financial and traffic conditions.

Close study of the rate question is being made by the Railroad Administration, and a comparatively early and definite decision for or against an increase in freight rates is likely. The rate of doubtful value to the country is not earning the guaranteed return under the existing scale of rates, but a slow improvement in net revenue is being shown. Officials expect the crop moving period and the increasing coal demands to make it clear whether volume of traffic will increase sufficiently to make the railroads self-sustaining, and place them on the same basis of earnings as they were before the Government took them over.

Crop Returns Awaited.

The July figures will show the first effects of crop moving and increased coal demands, but the period of heavy traffic will not set in until August and September. Until the results on revenues of this traffic are apparent Director-General Hines will not definitely commit himself on the rate increase question.

Decision as to whether management of the roads under Government control is to be given to the corporations before actual control is relinquished, likewise has not been determined. Director-General Hines is of opinion that such a move would be of no definite benefit to the Railroad Administration and would be a course against the interests of the country. In any event the Director-General will not follow the course of the Postmaster-General with the wires and telegraph management outright. He will if such a course appears wise, delegate corporation officers as agents of the Railroad Administration to manage the roads for the administration until the properties are turned back to the owners.

The time of relinquishment will be largely determined by the action of Congress on railroad legislation. Senate and House leaders are of opinion that new railroad legislation can be shaped and passed by November.

The Railroad Administration is in a comfortable financial position, as a result of the year's activity, and is well equipped to handle the roads if they are appropriated by Congress. They can be utilized as soon as the measure signed by the President on the high seas is returned to this country.

No "Kiting" of Checks.

Director-General Hines made it plain to-day that he was not "kiting" checks. He issued the following statement:

"The July requirements of the Railroad Administration were approximately \$5,000,000, which were paid immediately, since sufficient cash was available without waiting for the President to sign the Railroad Administration appropriation bill passed recently by the Congress. A report was printed yesterday morning in a New York newspaper to the effect that the Director-General had sent out his checks dated July 1, with the provision that they would not be used unless the railroad bill had become law by July 1. It was stated also that there was an understanding between the Railroad Administration and the Treasury Department that the farmers' demands would be honored upon cashed notification that the President had acted.

"There was no such understanding and no need for such an understanding and no checks were sent out without funds being available in banks with which to pay them when presented. The Railroad Administration has never in the past given, and will not in the future give, checks not represented by money available in banks to pay them when presented."

Big Drop in Receipts.

John J. Cavanagh, president of the Society of Restauranters, said yesterday that his bar receipts for the first day of prohibition were \$65, as against \$500 for June 30.

A canvass of a score or more cafes in the business district where meals are served and a specialty made of the mid-day lunch showed that total receipts had fallen off from 20 to 50 per cent. The majority of proprietors of these places said that they could not hope to continue in business during their old life very long. Most of them said that a new scale of menu prices would be inaugurated next week.

Meantime the ingenuity of the bartenders was being taxed to the limit in peering looking drinks that might tempt the regular customers. At many places varicolored cordials were displayed in bottles shaped and labeled like the very long. Most of them said that it was necessary to take a second glass to find out that the old kick was not under the cork.

New York liquor men were not inclined generally to attach much significance to the Baltimore test case in

DESIGNATION OF ENVOYS IS NOW ISSUE IN BERLIN

Diplomats and Statesmen
at Odds Over Forthcom-
ing Selections.

MENTION LICHNOWSKY
Former Ambassador to
England Talked of for
Washington Post.

BERNSTORFF TO ROME
Status of Representatives Not
to Be Fixed Until the
Allies Act.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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BERLIN, June 30 (delayed).—The ratification of the peace treaty is considered here to be a certainty and the restoration of diplomatic and consular relations with the world is beginning to occupy the minds of those in circles close to the Government. The sooner this is accomplished the quicker will be the circulation of "financial blood" through the world's commercial veins begin and the earlier will normal conditions be restored. This is the view held in financial and commercial circles.

The German Government, however, takes the position that Germany cannot assume the initiative, but must leave that to the Allies and must be guided wholly by the action taken by them in sending their diplomats to Berlin. The opinion prevails in authoritative quarters that Germany can send only diplomatic representatives to former enemy countries of rank corresponding to those who are sent by them to Berlin.

It is regarded as very unlikely that either England or France will send an Ambassador, but will content themselves at first with sending a Charge d'Affaires; in that case Germany can send only Charges d'Affaires to Paris and London. But the hope is expressed in many quarters, especially in commercial circles, that America will not be influenced by England and France decide upon that course, but will act independently, taking the initiative and sending an Ambassador. The impression prevails here that Italy will be the first to send a full rank plenipotentiary.

Interest in Candidates.

Speculation is beginning as to the personnel of Germany's new Diplomatic Corps, and in view of the belief here that only Charges will be sent first to Paris and London the chief interest centres on the probable candidates. There seems to be agreement that it would not be wise to send a Socialist to Washington for fear that he would not be able to maintain intimate touch with the Administration no matter how correct his conduct might be.

The difficult position of the first Ambassador of the German Republic in Washington is keenly appreciated here. There is a manifest desire to restore good relations with America as rapidly as possible, but it is realized that this matter cannot be hurried and that the personality and methods of the man selected will count for much and a long time may be required to find the right man.

In fact, the task of finding the right man for Washington is regarded as more difficult than the filling of any other foreign post. So far there is no agreement as to what constitutes the right man. On the contrary, there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether Germany should send a "business man Ambassador" to Washington or a democratic aristocrat of the type of Henry Riedemann, general manager of the Standard Oil Company in Hamburg, who is mentioned as being first on the list of candidates.

Lichnowsky Favored.

Others express the belief that the American people would prefer a man like Prince Lichnowsky or Prince Max of Baden. Herr Suedekum, the Prussian Minister of Finance, also is spoken of. In appearance and manners he probably is the most polished man in the Social Democratic party and is known popularly as "abductor of the princess" which he acquired when he aided the escape of Princess Louise of Belgium from the place where she was confined for her debts and other extravagances.

The belief, however, that Washington does not want a Socialist will be urged against him. There is little doubt that the Government will endeavor to ascertain unofficially who would be most acceptable to Washington before submitting a name.

Count von Bernstorff is said to be

Continued on Second Page.

R-34, AT LESSENER SPEED, STEADILY WEARS AMERICA; IS DUE HERE TO-MORROW

Bill to Ratify Peace Treaty and League
Introduced in Belgian Deputies

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The Belgian Foreign Minister introduced bills, in the Chamber to-day ratifying the treaty with Germany, and the agreements connected with the treaty.

The President of the Chamber read a letter from King Albert congratulating the Chamber and the country on the victory achieved after the horrors of war, and exhorting the country to be united in the efforts necessary for the work of restoration and reorganization. The reading of the letter was greeted with a great patriotic demonstration.

The Senate passed bills providing for due expression of the nation's homage to those killed in battle or executed during the war.

CROWN PRINCE VISITS FAMILY Flying Trip to Potsdam Cause of "Disappearance" From Island, Is Report.

State Department Says He Is
Permitted to Go on Yacht-
ing Parties.

PARIS, July 2.—Despatches received at Geneva, regarding the former German Crown Prince, whose reported escape into Germany was denied, state that the interned Prince made a flying visit to Potsdam and returned to Holland.

These reports, from Constance and Munich, said the former Crown Prince crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and visited his family.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The mystery of the disappearance of the ex-Crown Prince was explained by acting Secretary of State Phillips to-day. He said the starting point of the Prince's escape was on a yacht party on the Diana, belonging to the German Consul at Amsterdam. He has not escaped.

The escape of the former German Crown Prince from the island of Wieringen, reported through the British Intelligence Office at Paris June 26, was followed the next day by an official announcement at The Hague that he still was in Holland. After there were other reports that he had left his place of internment. Recently, however, it was announced that his lease on the Wieringen parsonage had been extended for three months.

BOLSHEVIKI TAKE PERM. THEY CLAIM Loss of City Would Prove Blow to Kolchak.

LONDON, July 2.—The capture of the city of Perm from the forces of the Kolchak Government is claimed by the Bolsheviks in a wireless despatch from Russia received here to-day. The occupation of Perm took place on Tuesday, it is declared.

The loss of Perm to the Bolsheviks, if confirmed, will be a serious setback to the northern wing of the Kolchak forces operating west of the Ural. Perm was the starting point of the Kolchak offensive last spring. Early in June the Kolchak forces captured Glastov, 140 miles west of Perm, but recently were compelled to retire on this front. Perm is 210 miles north of Ufa, the base of the southern wing of the Omsk Government force, which was captured by the Bolsheviks on June 12.

If the Siberian forces have lost Perm, they will have only one important base west of the Urals, Ekaterinburg.

The Bolsheviks seemingly are carrying out an offensive on their eastern front against the Kolchak troops while retreating in southern Russia before the Bolshevik forces there.

The Bolshevik strategy apparently has been to strike hard on one front while retreating on another and then to swing their offensive suddenly to another front.

POLES START DRIVE; BREAK ENEMY FRONT 4,000 Ukrainians Taken, Reds Repulsed, Says Report.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, July 2.—The Polish forces on Saturday started a counter-offensive along the whole Galician-Volynian front, according to advices from Warsaw. The Poles claim they have everywhere broken the Ukrainian resistance and that the Lemberg-Haller-Stanislav Railway line is again in Polish hands.

The enemy suffered several casualties, 3,000 prisoners, thirty machine guns and a number of heavy guns. The Ukrainians were everywhere taken by surprise and gave way at all points. The Poles occupied Brody, Pluchow, Pomorzany and Brzesko, taking 1,000 additional prisoners and much booty.

The Lemberg message says that the Poles have pierced the Ukrainian front at several points. Crowds of Ukrainian prisoners are arriving at Lemberg and the populations of the evacuated regions are returning.

Bolshevik forces began an attack on the Polish front Sunday, but were everywhere repulsed.

Denmark Recognizes Poland.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Danish Government has recognized the new State of Poland. The State Department was advised to-day by the American Minister at Copenhagen.

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS FROM ARMY CEASES Germans at Montargur Raise American Emblem.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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COBLENZ, July 2.—Montargur, twelve miles from Coblenz, is the first Division headquarters and some of the German Army ceased to-night, and censorship of soldiers' letters and telegrams also has been lifted.

The American objected to the flag and the Germans started to argue. That exasperated the American, and he said that the flag must be pulled down or it would be shot down. Thereupon the Germans removed the flag.

All censorship of messages of accredited correspondents and others attached to the American Army ceased to-night, and censorship of soldiers' letters and telegrams also has been lifted.

Finnish Premier Resigns.

PARIS, July 2.—Gen. Justus Mannerheim, Premier of Finland, has virtually resigned, according to despatches received here to-day from that country.

Sailing at 35 Miles an Hour
and Encountering Good
Weather.

WIRELESS WORKS WELL
In Touch With Clifden,
East Fortune, Ponta Del-
gada and St. John's.

ALL IS GOING SMOOTHLY
Position at 1:10 P. M. New
York Time Was 20 Degrees
West and 53:50 North.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 2.—The British dirigible R-34 notified the Air Ministry to-night at 8:15, Greenwich mean time, that the great airship was making favorable progress toward America at the rate of slightly less than thirty-five miles an hour.

It is assumed that her progress is quite satisfactory to Major G. H. Scott, her commander, inasmuch as his radiogram to the Air Ministry indicated no mishap nor unfavorable conditions. His message had it that she was at the moment of his sending the radio 2,000 feet above the sea. At that hour—3:15 P. M., New York time—such altitude meant that she was sailing well above the clouds and under brilliant sunshine.

The radio did not specify his location, but it is computed that such an entirely normal rate of procedure should enable the R-34 to adhere to her schedule and arrive over Long Island on Friday.

The Air Ministry manifested no nervousness concerning the R-34. They are entirely optimistic and declare that only the most adverse atmospheric conditions or a serious accident on board the dirigible will delay her or accomplish her failure.

They base their easy optimism upon an earlier message from Major Scott. This radio had it that the great airship at 6:10 Greenwich mean time (1:10 P. M. New York time) had reached the point 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude.

At virtually the same time the wireless station at East Fortune—the Scotch village from which the R-34 set forth at 1:48 this morning—was in communication with Major Scott. East Fortune asked him whether he was receiving adequate barometric reports. The reply came with a steady note that indicated clear sailing:

"Yes. We are in touch Ponta Delgada, St. John's and Clifden (Ireland)."

**MAITLAND SANGUINE
OF SUCCESSFUL TRIP**

Expects to Make Only Brief
Stop at Mineola.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.
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EAST FORTUNE, Scotland, July 2.—Enthusiasm over the flight of the R-34 is at a high pitch, and after her recent performance there is hardly room for doubt as to her prospect.

Feeling confident we shall do what we set out to do," said Gen. Maitland before going aboard the R-34.

"Everything depends on what sort of conditions we run into in midatlantic. We mean to stay the shortest possible time on Long Island. If the flight is a success it will mean a great triumph for British airship builders, designers, engineers and airmen."

Lady Droghda was among the guests at a dinner at the air force mess here last night. Col. Hunt, commanding at East Fortune, said that he was seeing the commander off on a journey unparalleled in history.

Although there will be only ginger ale to drink in America the crew of the R-34 will get a hearty reception all the same from the Americans, who are keen to appreciate enterprise in sport and in arms. Gen. Maitland said he considered the flight was the greatest thing in the history of airships.

A. E. Cooper is here, having come to paint the official pictures of the airship's departure.

An interesting contrivance taken on the airship is an umbrella which has a map of the heavens painted in aluminum paint inside.

**ROOSEVELT FIELD
READY FOR THE R-34**

Massive Anchorage Constructed to Hold Dirigible.

The army, the navy and the British flying force men assembled at Mineola to welcome and aid the British dirigible R-34 on her expected arrival in this country to-morrow afternoon played a waiting game yesterday, for their preparations for the big visitor practically were complete.

Major Hugh Fuller, who is in charge, under Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lucas of the British Air Force, was busy yesterday testing out the stability of the great concrete anchors seven feet long, seven feet wide and eight feet deep sunk in the ground to hold the giant dirigible. A big captive balloon was unable to lift or budge the great masses of metal from their foundations. In the event that a fairly strong wind,